Hostels for Backward Communities.

23. *Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hostels run by Government for Backward Communities;

(b) the places where they are located; and

(c) the number of students residing in each hostel, during the current academic year ?

Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker (*Secretary to Government*):

(a) Three.

(b) Trivandrum, Kottayam and Nagercoil.

(c) Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel, Trivandrum 35.
Harijan Hostel, Nagercoil 26.
Harijan Hostel, Kottayam 21.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

President: For some time I have been considering the question of making an announcement of policy which will intercommunicate the activities of the Education, Agriculture, Industries and Co-operative Departments. Having given the matter the earnest consideration that such a scheme deserves, I think it is the duty of Government to take this honourable House into their confidence and indicate to them the programme that is proposed to be followed by Government. The need is all the greater, because this House will very shortly consider the Demands in relation to these four Departments. The need is also urgent because unless an appropriate organisation, partly official but largely non-official in character, is brought into being without further delay we shall not be able to carry out those items for the programme which I shall presently place before this honourable House.

Something has been stated in the course of earlier discussions regarding the starting of the bigger industries in the State. Those industries include the Ship Building industry which will necessarily follow upon the inauguration of the scheme for coastal traffic, by coastal traffic being connoted not only traffic from here up to Cochin, but the All India Traffic from Travancore to other parts of India and from other parts of India to Travancore; in other words coastal shipping in relation to the export and import trade of Travancore. For that purpose, the assistance of All-India expert business men actually engaged in coastal traffic and coastal steam service and ship services have been availed of and the scheme will be started shortly. As a part of that scheme, it is proposed to take up—if Cochin and the Madras Governments agree with the Co-operation of these two Governments—if they find it difficult to

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[President.]

agree by ourselves the task of co-ordinating the backwater traffic also with the coastal service. In connection with that, there will necessarily be a ship building industry. I am glad to say that Travancore men, Travancore materials and Travancore labour have done fine work in Cochin and Alleppey in regard to this matter. The War Office, the Admirality and the connected Departments are more than satisfied with the design and execution of the ships and vessels turned out by an enterprising firm of Travancore businessmen who have practically made the beginning of what may well be called world reputation. As a matter of fact I have reason to think that in certain matters Travancore workmen have been approved by business men that came from elsewhere, from England, in regard to construction and certain other matters. For obvious reasons I cannot give more particulars just now. The ship building industry will therefore be one such bigger industry.

Another major industry will largely be concerned with the production of the food and the clothing of the people. These are the primal necessities and nothing beyond that will be attempted for the time being. What does that mean? It means that all attempts to improve the fertility of the soil will be made. Certain lands are being reclaimed. Dewatering is taking place in certain places. The soil so unearthed will have to be tested and the right kind of manure and treatment of these soils applied so that the proper crops may be produced.

It is more over a pity that, being situated so near the best cotton producing tract in South India, if not in India, we are not able to produce any cotton in order that that may be a fundamental element of our Yarn Industry. The growth of cotton, therefore, has to be stimulated, and such treatment of the soil as to enable the growth of cotton will also have to be applied. Keeping these considerations in mind the first and the most important big industry will be the Chemical and the Fertiliser industry.

In order to bring that into being, we have certain disadvantages and also certain advantages. The disadvantages are the absence of sulphur in any form in this State. That requisite I am glad to say, will be forthcoming shortly, because an enterprising firm has experimented on pyrites in a neighbouring district which has sulphate and is able to precipitate sulphur by a comparatively cheap process. In order to use that sulphur and utilise that sulphur for the purpose of production of sulphuric acid a certain amount of electricity is needed which will be forthcoming. And very shortly a factory will be started for the purpose of producing those acids necessary and other acids like the Hydrochloric acid which are needed for other industries and which can be brought into existence by the use of our salt factories co-operating with the chemical

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and manure factory. That experiment will be started almost immediately. And on that experiment depends the future of the State because unless we are able somehow not only to extent the area of cultivation but to improve the intensity of cultivation and the fertility of the soil, there is no hope for this country, because in the midst of our dfficulties as to food and in response, I may add the sympathetic and kind response of the Government of India to us, we are getting in the course of a few days not rice but wheat and bajra and gram flour and various other items of articles. Our people have to be subjected to propaganda for the purpose of enabling them to assimilate those food stuffs and apart from that, it is necessary in the nature of things that we should very, very eagerly stimulate the production of rice. Sulphate of ammonia is absolutely essential as well as some cyanides. It is, therefore, the object of this Government to enhance or rather to inaugurate the production of sulphate of ammonia, cyanides and all that is necessary for the purpose of stimulating the growth of paddy. As honourable members are no doubt aware one kind of crop requires fertiliser (A) another kind of crop is really prejudiced or jeopardised by that fertiliser; it wants another type of fertiliser a type of fertiliser is needed for sugar-cane, the growth of which has to be stimulated in Central Travancore, because Messrs. Parry & Co. propose to start a factory as soon as the necessery machinery is forthcoming in addition to the jaggery factory a sugar-cane factory. The manure that is needed for Sugarcane is different from the fertilisers that are needed for paddy growth. Therefore, the chemical and the manure factory will first produce acids such as sulphuric and hydrochloric, will convert the pyrites into sulphur for that purpose and ultimately bring into existance such manure as is suited for us. That is the first charge upon all the activities of the State and I have made it clear here and to the Government of India that it will be regarded as the fundamental programme of the State and the State will not grudge money or attention to the starting of that industry. That is one thing.

There are side lines such as the caustic soda, bleaching powder, certain amount of chlorine, certain amount of potash and so forth. All this is subsidiary. But all these subsidiary industries have been allowed to be started by private initiative, the State being pledged to these industries taking the full responsibility for these industries as they are taking up in the case of manures, fertilisers etc. These I may call as big scale industries. But if this State were to confine itself to these big scale industries, we may no doubt stimulate the growth of our paddy. We may make ourselves more self-sufficient in the matter of our food production; though we

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[President.]

cannot at any conceivably near time, make it possible for us to rely solely upon our own growth. Side by side with that is the need as important, as urgent as is the big industries, of these small industries to which I am presently going to advert. I attach even greater importance than I do to the bigger industries because these bigger industries can be started, developed, augmented, and perfected by experts. If you give them enough money and if the machinery is forthcoming from America or England, big industries are sure of their success and of their dividends. But the man in the street, the man in the field, may get the indirect benefit of these industries. He will not become industrially minded. The problem of unemployment which is going to be the fundamental problem after the war is not going to be solved by these industries either in this State or anywhere else in India. For that purpose, the Government attach the greatest importance to the co-ordinated activities of the Agricultural Department, the Co-operative Department and the Industries Department. Without meaning any disparagement of anybody, I may say, here and now, that I am perfectly dissatisfied and discontented with the work so far done by the Industries Department, by the Agricultural Department, and by the Co-operative Department. It is 7 years since I came here. I expected that the public in co-operation with the Industries Department would have started at least one pioneer industry. None has been started till now. I had expected that atleast in response to a speech I delivered, which was widely canvassed and criticised at one time there would be a complete rehabilitation of the co-operative movement so that 2, 4, 6, 10 societies really successful in character would have been started on a non-credit basis. None has really been started excepting on paper. And this is a matter which I must place before the House. Similarly, in the matter of the Agricultural experiments. There experiments have been made; results have been announced; we have done good work; but it has not reacted. There has been no impact on the people. The reason is that our officers and the Government have too often taken upon themselves to deal with the files as files and not with the people as people. There has been no propaganda. There has been no going round and converting the people. There has been no definite drive which Mysore inaugurated and which has made Mysore the foremost industrial unit in India. I am disappointed, but not discouraged. Whenever I find that any officer of any department has done well, I have not funked from praising that officer or that department from my place here. In the matter of the Industries Department I have given my opinion in the matter. While not disparaging the efforts made by the present head of the Industries

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Department who is the most enthusiastic man, the present Head of the Co-operative Department who is an extremely intelligent man, the present Head of the Agricultural Department who is a man apt for research and enthusiasm, the net results are negligible because, there has not been field work in addition to file work. There has not been practical work in addition to those dreams and aspirations and ideals. That is a matter which I must definitely state although it might give hint for criticism on the floor of this House by honourable members. It is necessary for us definitely to know where we are. And, we are at a point from which we must make a definite forward move. As I have very often said and that definitely, very soon after the war is over, we are going to get a ruthless, cruel competition. There is going to be a period of slump and distress extended to 2, 3, 4 or 5 years. Unless we are able beforehand to organise ourselves to meet that period of slump and distress, we shall be nowhere. That is a matter in which I may, with all possible humility, blame the public also. What has to be done in the way of shaking themselves together in these Departments. I have no doubt that some kind of reformation in the co-operative department is essential and it is the duty and the privilege of the public to bring that about. I trust that hereafter at last this department will pull themselves together and the Economic Development Board or other organisation that sets itself to do this task will get the utmost co-operation from and give its utmost co-operation to the various departments, so that in the next year, we might see that we have made some definite progress. The Director of Industries has said today that there are demonstrations going on, and that the paper industry is being started. When was the first question to start the paper industry raised? Three years ago. When did Government first of all say that they are prepared to advance money to the extent of Rs. 50,000, 1 lakh or 2 lakhs or even 5 lakhs for the purpose of hand made paper. Two years ago. And, experiments are now being made. I say that what may be called internal intellectual experiments are of no use; practical experiments making it clear whether they are successful or not are needed. I therefore make an appeal to my officers as well as the public to co-operate in this great work.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, last day I drew the attention of the House to the position of teachers in grant-in-aid institutions and I tried to show that their case should be considered irrespective of the managers of institutions. It seems to me that we made the fatal mistake of always associating the teacher with the manager and I will put it as strongly as I can that for the faults of managers, teachers should not be made to suffer. What the department and the Government should do is, to think of the teachers

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

as separate from the managers and see that the teachers who do honest work get the payments regularly. I have always pointed out that we have been grateful for the work that has been done by the department in relation to the security of teachers and I also am thankful for such provision as has been made for payments to teachers in all recognised schools. Indeed the line that I wish to take is this. I like to see that teachers must be given an assurance that a certain amount of money that is proposed for payment in the beginning of the year will be continued to be paid till the end of the year at least. The department will give them a grant of Rs. 8 in Chingam and the teachers should at least be given an assurance that they will be given this till the end of Karkadagam. Now, for any little thing which the management refuses to do, teachers' grant is affected. That being the case, this state of affairs requires improvement and I trust the Government and the department will bestow their attention. The first is in relation to the management.

The managers are really of three types. I will style one set of managers the puppet managers. What I mean is, 3 or 4 young men who have the minimum qualification will meet together and approach a man who is considered to be of some influence with the department. This man applies for a school and gets sanction for it; and then they decide amongst themselves on certain points. They say that they will meet all the expenses for site and building etc. The manager would assure them that he would not give a single pie for the institution. On the other hand, the teachers may say that for their services, they may be paid half a rupee per month.

These puppet managers exist in the Department. What I suggest is that in all such cases the teachers who are the real managers should be made responsible for the running of the schools. The Department will deal with the real situation as it exists. There are certain managers who have started schools 50 or 60 years ago and have been carrying on so long. They have not yet known what is the new point of view in education. What I want to state positively is that most of these managements are anxious to improve, but time must be given to them. So the Department should have a three year plan and ask the Assistant Inspectors to sit with the real managers and discuss the case of every school and suggest to them that within three or four years they should make the necessary improvements, irrespective of the fact that the grant is given to the school or not. In case the manager refuses to carry out these suggestions then the recognition of the schools should be cancelled.

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Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): The withdrawal of recognition means the automatic withdrawal of grant.

Mr. K K. Kuruvilla: I adverted to that last time. These teachers should rather take to some other profession than remain discontent. I would rather see that these young men take to, say, cottage industries. There is a third set of managers. They are managers mostly of mission institutions.

President: That money is not likely to be very plentiful hereafter.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I want to suggest one practical measure. As I said last time I can understand free compulsory education. I do not see why we should have free education without a compulsory education. I can understand the difficulty of the Department as to who should pay the fees and who should not pay the fees. If that can be done in the Medical Department as to who should pay for medicines, if that can be done in connection with several other cases, some arrangements can be found for fee concession. In each case we may ask the parents. I take it that it can be applied to education also. You said just now that in the case of cottage industries and co-operative organisations you do not get the support of the public.

President: The honourable member will surely be aware that a vocational bias is sought to be given to education. An officer has been appointed for the purpose. I should like to know how many private institutions have ever sought the advice of that officer or availed themselves of his advice.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, a year ago I spoke about that officer. Even the members of the Council, I am afraid, have not been able to know of the existence of that officer.

President: All that I can say is that he has done work which is well worth remarking. He has introduced that work in about 50 schools. In order to introduce that industrial bias in education, which was the aim of the Government, you should start from the lowest. For that purpose about 50 schools in various parts of Travancore, South, Central and North Travancore, have been taken up. That officer is working for a limited period and will be dispensed with as soon as he trains a number of pupils. Fifty schools have been selected and they have begun work. I would invite the honourable member and all honourable members of this House and the other to see some of those works. Not that the work is very spectacular but the idea is to take advantage of

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[President.]

the background of a particular locality ; in one locality basket making may be useful ; in another locality hand-made paper can be introduced ; in another locality wooden articles, paper weights and pen holders. I am practically using a lot of stationery that is made by the students of the third and fourth standards. The Director of Public Instruction might give fullest information to the honourable members on this matter. I would suggest to him that he might take parties of members of both Houses of the Legislature to visit these institutions.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether in that case the economy of travelling allowance will not be curtailed?

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: The honourable member cannot put a question to the Director of Public Instruction as he is not in possession of the House.

President: I am surprised that Mr. Kuruvilla, keen as he is in educational matters, has not seen this work.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: My argument is that we have not trained the public to respond to these things. That is partly because we have made education free. If we say that parents who are able should contribute something to the education of their children, even if that be vocational education, say Rs. 60 or Rs. 80, then we could do something. But now they will raise their hands and say in horror, "education is free, then why should we pay."

Mr. P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether, in the honourable members view, there is any parent in the State who had induced his child to go to school ?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Many parents need inducement to send their children to school.

I am glad to see that a Committee for the re-organisation of our educational system is being instituted. What I would suggest is that during the interim period this might be put into practical operation. I do not want to say anything about secondary education.

President: Added to which the honourable member has only three minutes more.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I do not want to say much about it. The teachers in these institutions do not suffer as much as the teachers in aided schools. The maintenance grant is only Rs. 14,000 while Government spent on their institutions over Rs. 3 lakhs.

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I want to say a word about the University before I close. It is a practical proposition, because I have met two groups of young men. One group complains—that subject has been discussed in the Senate,—that there is no September Examination for the higher classes. I grant that our University should be a University. All that I suggest is that the student who works up to an examination for four months and gets through will be superior to a student who works for 8 months and gets through. I suppose the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will grant that the young man who gets through in four months is a more capable man.

President: The argument has been advanced by one gentleman, who had the misfortune of failing four or five times in the Intermediate and B. A., that thereby he was gaining more knowledge than others, because he has had the fortune of reading four or five sets of books more than the man who passed in the first instance. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. K. K Kuruvilla: In the Madras University any young man can appear for the Visarath Examination if he qualifies himself for that. In this University, a man has to pass through a number of examinations before he can appear for such an examination. I remember to have seen Ramanujam in Cambridge. If he had not been permitted by the Cambridge University to study there, he would have been a clerk in the Madras Secretariat.

President: He could not have been that, because he did not go beyond the Matriculation. We need not quote the examples of geniuses.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla Sir, we may point out a Malayali student who may become a genius in the Malayalam language. If the University wants them to go step by step before they pass the Malayalam higher examination, we may shut out capable men. Just as if Ramanujam was shut out what a great loss it would have been to us. If this University would shut out one young man who would show his ability, then it is not worth being a University.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, first of all, let me thank you for the very constructive speech delivered by you this morning for the amelioration of the condition of the people of this State by giving them a good lead for the future. It has to be admitted that there has been failure on the part of the public to take up your timely advice on previous occasions due to various causes. Now the times are changing and you have our hearty co-operation. We assure you that we shall take up your advice for the welfare of the subjects and co-operate with you in all your endeavours.

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

I may be permitted to mention also that there is one difficulty in all such matters. There is a sort of aloofness on the part of public servants in their behaviour when moving with the general public. They must have more training to move with the public. I hope they will also, in view of the instructive speech you have just delivered regarding their attitude, behave in a manner which would be more useful to the public. I thank the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the notable work done by them. As regards the research section of the Univereity, it is gratifying to find that they are doing very useful work. In this connection I may bring to the notice of the House that there is a possibility of extracting a good quantity of iron in North Travancore. Although it is seen from reports that an attempt has been made in that direction we are not aware of the results achieved. I produced an iron ore piece from North Travancore to ascertain its contents and very recently one research officer was able to certify that the ore contains more than 40% of iron. In a place called Irapuram in North Travancore the blacksmiths even now say that about 25 or 30 years ago they were not purchasing iron for their necessity from the local market. They were extracting iron from the local ores. Thus it can be seen that there are very great possibilities of extracting iron from those localities. I would bring it to the notice of the Government to bestow their attention on that particular matter.

Coming to education in general, it is very gratifying to find that the Government have taken upon themselves the necessity of having a more detailed survey of Sanskrit education. We find from the report that a committee has been appointed for that purpose and they have submitted a report. We do not know the nature of the report and we are awaiting the decision on it.

I wish to place one or two matters before the Government for a proper consideration when they are engaged in considering that report. In the Educational Code, Sanskrit education is not given the proper place which it deserves. Education is classified under two institutions: (1) general school education and (2) special school education. See Section 17 of the Educational Code. Sanskrit education is included under the 2nd head *i. e.* special education. Strictly speaking Sanskrit eduction is not special education. It ought to come under general school education. Sir, Sanskrit scholars say that Malayalam language cannot stand upon itself for it must have sufficient help of Sanskrit for the use of the language. But it is not the case with Tamil or English. If Malayalam cannot get on successfully by itself and wants the constant help of Sanskrit, it ought to be classed under general education. We find that the

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number of Sanskrit schools is on the increase. The figures at page 48 of the Administration Report of the Education Department show that there were 250 students studying in Sanskrit school in 1117 than in the previous year. One scholar was telling me that unless we pay sufficient attention to Sanskrit education, Malayalam language will not be improved. He pointed out to me one or two words which will convince the House how far the language has gone down. In all congratulations or thanksgivings, the words generally used even by Malayalam scholars are "ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു." In Sanskrit, it is "ഹാർദ്ദമായി." It ought to be "ഹാർദ്ദമായി" in Malayalam also. Most probably it is an imitation of the word "മാർദ്ദവമായി."

President: "ഹാർദ്ദ" is the word in Sanskrit.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Such are the serious mistakes which are even now committed in daily transactions. Another common word used is "പ്രയുക്തകർ." But the proper term is said to be "പ്രയോക്തക്കർ." It will be seen that there are confusions and we are apt to commit mistakes. As regards Sanskrit the aid given to the Sanskrit schools is far below the aid given to the Malayalam schools. The fee prescribed is also smaller than that of the Malayalam and English schools. I suggest that more encouragement may be given for Sanskrit education which will help in the revival of Malayalam education.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamoni (*Nominated*): Sir, in supporting the demand, I congratulate the University Research Department on its useful research works on various objects. The Shark liver oil has successfully taken the place of Cod liver oil which is not available now. It is very encouraging to go through the University Annual report and especially the research work. The report says:

> "Shark Liver Oil. During 1117, 629 gallons of this oil were sold. Towards the close of the year, the demand exceeded the limited output within the scopes of the Department. Three private companies have started work and it is feared that unless a strict control is exercised over the oil supplied from Travancore, the high standard aimed at by the Department may not be preserved and the reputation of the Travancore oil may suffer."

It is fully believed that the preparation of glue and the production of Gypsum will make great success so as to satisfy all our demands. Sir, I wish that Palmyra toddy also be supplied to our research so that the medicine for whooping cough would be found.

There are some complaints from the student population about the part system in the Intermediate Examination and stopping of the September examination in the B. A. Class. But I told them

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[Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikamoni.]

that it is only for their good and if they were not able to obtain a good pass in the first chance it only meant that they should go for other works or other departments, or technical lines and make themselves fit to earn their livelihood.

Sir, regarding the Education Department in general, all the schemes the head of the department is endeavouring towards efficient working of the department are commendable. I have to make a few representations. It is a very big department and its annual report is the biggest. The measures taken by the Government regarding the text books and note books and many other things in view of the scarcity of paper are really appreciated by the people in and out of the country. These were the steps taken in the right direction for the benefit of the teachers and pupils. I read from the report that dictating detailed notes are prohibited. This habit of taking detailed notes in schools has to be stopped altogether because this comes as a stumbling block when these children go to the higher classes.

Sir, now comes my old chorus. That is, as everybody here knows, about the aided school teachers, particularly the primary school teachers. Sir, I can find no words to explain how these poor people suffer, especially nowadays, when they find the food problem so keen and the clothing problem too is not less serious. I think it is only their misfortune that the cry made here regarding them is not heard. Most other things receive the sympathetic consideration and are readily taken up and remedies sought for. Therefore, as I said before, this must be the misfortune of the people themselves. But I am not discouraged ; I cry all the more louder. I believe this cry of mine will be heard in the near future. I have some hopes about it. The teachers in the Government schools and in the aided schools really do the same kind of work. In fact, I feel the aided school teachers turn out even more. But why these aided primary school teachers alone should undergo such hardship, I cannot understand. Both these sets of teachers are the loyal subjects of His Gracious Highness the Maharaja and they teach the children of the loyal subjects of His Gracious Highness.

Sir, I would also like to say regarding primary education, that it will be very right on the part of Government to make it compulsory. At present there are many parents who, when the boys especially, attain six or seven years of age, send them to work in the factories or in the alloms to earn their livelihood. But if it is made compulsory, at least up to the primary school standard, the parents will be forced to allow their children to have some rudimentary knowledge. Education need not necessarily be free ;

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those who can afford to pay, let them pay, so that some help could be given to the primary school teachers, and Government may find it easier to give a better help to the aided institutions.' With these words, I support the demand.

President : Three other honourable members have sent up their names. The time for the grant will be over in about 25 minutes. I can, therefore, give only two to three minutes to each of these honourable members.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikom, Kotlayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*) : സർ, ഫ്രാൻ-ലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ചിലവു 58½ ശതമാനം ഉറപ്പിക്കയാണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതു വലിയ തുകയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് മുന്നു മിനിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു സംസാരിച്ചു തീർക്കാൻ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും അല്പം ചില സംഗതികളെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. ഗവൺമെൻറു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിച്ചിലവിലേക്കു നീക്കിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ കുട്ടം മതിയാകയില്ലാ. സർവകലാശാല സ്ഥാപിച്ചശേഷം ചിലവിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ലുബ്ധുകാണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ധാരാളം പണം അതിലേക്കു് അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

President : Not more than what they ask. Do you mean to say that I should give more money than they ask for ?

Mr T. K. Kittan : അവർ കൂടുതൽ പണം ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം സർവകലാശാലകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ വല്ലതും സാധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ധാരാളം പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. സർവകലാശാലയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ നൂറു വിദ്യകളും അതിന്റെ ഉപശാഖകളും അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണു്.

President : But the Universty is concentrating on one or two vidyas

Mr. T. K. Kittan: അവർ കൂടുതൽ പണം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം. അതിൽ അധികം പണവും ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഗവേഷണവകുപ്പിലേക്കാണു്. പലപല സാധനങ്ങളും പുതുതായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കണം. ആഹാരത്തിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ- ശാപ്പാടിനു വകയില്ലാതെ- എരിപൊരികൊള്ളുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവേഷണ വകുപ്പുകാർ പല സാധനങ്ങളും പുതുതായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അവരുടെ ഗവേഷണംകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നാന്തരം വ്യവസായം ഞങ്ങളെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി. ശ്രീവു് മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ കൊഴുപ്പിൽനിന്നു് ഒരുതരം എണ്ണ എടുക്കാമെന്നാണു് അവർ കണ്ടുപിടുത്തതു്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി മുഖാന്തിരം തയ്യാറാക്കിവരുന്ന ഷാർക്ക്ലിവർ അയയിൽ ഞാൻ വാങ്ങി ഉപ

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യോഗിച്ചു നോക്കി. വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നു. കുറെവാങ്ങി കൂട്ടികൊ ക്കും കൊടുത്തു. ഇങ്ങനെ പലതും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുക, അല്ലാതെ നിങ്ങൾ മടിയന്മാരായിരുന്നുകൂടാ. ഇവിടെ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നിങ്ങൾ നോ ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലാ. രാജ്യഭരണവും മറ്റും ഭംഗിയായി നടന്നുകൊള്ളും. നിങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തെ ക്ഷാമത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സ്വാത്മനാ പ്രയത്നിക്കണം.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പറ്റിയാണു്. അവരുടെ മുമ്പിലി സഹിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അവർ പട്ടിണി കിടന്നു വെറുതെ ചത്തുപോകും. സദാചാരം, ഈശ്വരവിശ്വാസം, ഗുരുഭക്തി, രാജഭക്തി, ജനഭക്തി, ഇതെല്ലാം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ക്ലാസ്സുകാരാണ് ഇവർ. അതിനാൽ അവക്കു വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഗവർമെൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു നൽകി വരുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവർക്കും റേഷൻകാർഡു വച്ചു് അരിയും മണ്ണെണ്ണയും മറ്റും കൊടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് കിടക്കപ്പൊറുതിയില്ലാതെവരും.

കോട്ടയം മുൻസിപ്പൽ അതൃത്തിയിൽ ൩൦ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു് അതിൽ മൂന്നു മാത്രമേ സർക്കാർ വകയായിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ബാക്കി ൨൭-ം പ്രൈവറ്റു സ്കൂളുകളാണു്. മൂന്നു സർക്കാർ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതിൽ ആൺകുട്ടികൾ പഠിക്കുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തെ ഒരു കെട്ടിടമായെന്നില്ലാതെ വിദ്യാലയം എന്നു പറവാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. പകുതി ഓടുമേഞ്ഞും, പകുതി ഓലകെട്ടിയും ഇടിഞ്ഞും പൊളിഞ്ഞും മറ്റും കിടക്കുകയാണു്. ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ അടിയെ വന്നിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഞാൻ ഇതെല്ലാം അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു. എല്ലാം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിത്തരാമെന്നു രണ്ടു വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Tiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിലുള്ള ശമ്പളക്രമത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു പ്രധാനമായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. കോളേജു പ്രഫസർന്മാർക്കു ൩൦൦-മുതൽ ൪൦൦-വരെ ശമ്പളമുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷു ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർന്മാർക്കു ൨൫൦-മുതൽ ൩൫൦-രൂപാവരെയും, ഫസ്റ്റുഗ്രേഡു് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് ൧൫-മുതൽ ൨൫൦-രൂപാവരെയും, ശമ്പളമുണ്ടു്. സംസ്കൃത കോളേജിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഫസ്റ്റുഗ്രേഡുകാർക്കു് ൧൫ മുതൽ ൨൫൦ രൂപാവരെയും സെക്കൻറ് ഗ്രേഡുകാർക്കു് ൪൦ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ രൂപാവരേയും സ്കെയിലായിരുന്നു. ഈ

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ന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൪൦-മുതൽ ൬൦-രൂപാവരേയും സ്കെയിലിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പ്രൊഫസർ മാർക്കും മറ്റും ൯൦൦ മുതൽ ൧൫൦൦-വരെ രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ളപ്പോൾ സംസ്കൃത പണ്ഡിറ്റുകൾക്കു നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണു ശമ്പള മുള്ളതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അഗണ്യകോടിയിൽ തള്ളിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണു് സംസ്കൃതത്തിനും മലയാളത്തിനും യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ഉള്ളതു്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി: ജി. നാരായണയ്യർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ സംസ്കൃതത്തിനു ഒരു നല്ല സ്ഥാനം നൽകി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ മാതൃഭാഷയായ മലയാളത്തിനും അഭിവൃദ്ധി ലഭിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ സംസ്കൃത പണ്ഡിറ്റുകളുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

രണ്ടാമതായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി: കെ. കെ. കുരുവിള പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ മലയാളം പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യമാണു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു്. ൫൫-മുതൽ ൬൫-രൂപാ വരെയാണു് ശമ്പളമുള്ളതു്. ഈ ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നത്തെ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ജീവിക്കാൻ വിഷമമാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വേറും ൨-രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ എങ്ങനെയാണു് കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതെന്നു് ഒന്നു് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ എട്ടുരൂപായിൽ തന്നെ അല്പമോ ആരോ രൂപാ വീതമേ മാനേജറന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ക്രമേണ, വർഷത്തിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മാസം ശമ്പളം കിട്ടാതെയും ഈ സാധുക്കൾ വിഷമിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ മുഖാന്തിരം ശമ്പളം നൽകാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്താൽ അതു ക്രമേണ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ലാ, അവർക്കു് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ൫൦-ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ ഗ്രാൻറുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിത്തീരും.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, three years ago I represented before this House about the appointment of a committee of scholars for the compilation of a Malayalam dictionary. But nothing has yet been done by the University regarding that. Recently a Publication Section has been opened and a man of very great linguistic achievements is the Superintendent of that Section. He has published translations of certain classical books from other languages. That is very good. But the compilation of the lexicon

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[Mr. K. M. Kesavan.]

is a matter which should engage the attention of Government and I request the Government to appoint a committee of scholars so that this work may be taken up early enough.

President: But the University is co-operating with the Madras University in that matter. Is that not so?

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan (*Pro-Vice-Chancellor*): We have offered to co-operate with them. Meanwhile we are now publishing glossaries which are essential as a foundation for the compilation.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: I would like to bring another matter to the notice of the University. That is, very recently, an admirable dictionary of the Malayalam language has been published by a certain scholar, Mr. R. Narayana Panicker. It may have certain defects. I do not claim perfection for it. But it is a monumental work, having been compiled through the efforts of a single person. The University may at least reward that gentleman who has devoted so much of energy and time on the compilation of the dictionary and thus helped to foster the growth of the Malayalam language to a considerable extent.

Then, Sir, something was said here with regard to the separation of the Fishery Section from the University. I do no know whether the research work done by that section can be carried on by any other organization except by the University. Whatever that may be I may point out that there is one other thing on which the University should pay some attention. That is the deep-sea fishing. I do not know whether anything has been done to explore the possibilities of deep sea fishing. Travancore can claim to be one of the fore-most countries which have a large fishing prospect.

With regard to the appointments of Professors, I learn with considerable delight that an Englishman has been appointed as Professor of English. Similarly, it is the desire of Malayalis that a professorship should be opened for Malayalam as well. Sometime back there was a Malayalam Professor in the Arts College before the constitution of the University and the present University College. It is rumoured that similar appointments are not now made because competent men are not available.

President: I think honourable members may learn something about these from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, several honourable members have raised the question of the creation of professorships in sanskrit and malayalam. This matter was discussed with a great deal of warmth at another place also, and on

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that occasion I gave an assurance that the University authorities would look into this matter with the utmost sympathy. I also admitted, what I readily admit now, that *prima facie* and as a matter of abstract principle, there is no justification for the present arrangement of Superintendents of Sanskrit and Malayalam while there are Professorships for other subjects. But, if, as my honourable friend, Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi suggested, it is to be only a charge of name, there is no difficulty about effecting it. If the present Superintendents are to be designated as Professors, it is a very easy thing for the University to do and I am sure it will be done. For the present, I can give the assurance that in deference to the general opinion expressed here, and in the other House, the University is quite prepared to drop this designation and to call the present Superintendents of Malayalam and Sanskrit Professors of Malayalam and Sanskrit.

Mr. A. Easwara Pllai (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram cum Shencotta*) : What about emoluments?

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan : Well, there is the rub. (Applause). There are various practical and financial considerations and various implications and repercussions, which the Syndicate as an administrative body, charged with the responsibility for the finances of the University has to keep in mind. When the emoluments of the Superintendents are raised, there will be representations from the Sanskrit College. What about the Principal of the Sanskrit College who may claim the same status as Professor of Sanskrit in the University? And then, if the emoluments of the Principal of the Sanskrit College are raised, what about the Pandits? The Pandits are now getting only Rs. 40-70 and Rs. 75-100. The cry will pass on from the University to my friend, the Director, and the people will say : "What about the Pandits, the Munshis ?" and so on. So, this question has got many ramifications, and the University will have to consider all aspects of the question before the emoluments can be raised. Of course, it is open to the University to select men of distinction, if available, as Professors of Sanskrit and Malayalam and give them high salaries.

You, Sir, yesterday referred to a European Professor in the Presidency College who did not know how to pronounce sanskrit. We were told about a Professor in our debate yesterday, but I do not know if it is the same Professor, but there is the famous story about the Professor of sanskrit in the Presidency College, a European, who went to the class and started to give a lecture on the conception of "Thapalakolam" in Sanskrit Literature.

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President: That is the same. "Mr. Pathalalokam"? (*Laughter.*)

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: There was a look of bewilderment on the faces of the students and the professor was wondering why his students were looking so stupid. However, one student rose up and suggested to the professor that what he (the professor) meant to say was "Pathalalokam." (*Laughter*). Well, Sir, this question of raising the status of Superintendents to that of professors may involve financial consideration, and the University will certainly look into the matter. Even now there are professors in the Engineering College whose scales of pay are higher than those obtaining in the University College, but the whole matter will receive the sympathetic consideration of the University. The University is certainly bound to respect the general sentiment that has been so strongly expressed in this House and the other House, and I can assure the House that this will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of the University authorities.

Turning now, Sir, to the library of the University College, which Mr. Easwara Pillai referred to, a good number of books has been transferred to the University College from the old Arts College building. Those are the books which are in constant demand among the staff and the students of the University College. The idea is that until a new building is constructed for the University Library, the Arts College building will be used for the purpose, for the present Library will mainly cater to the needs of post graduate students. and research workers.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad cum Chirayinkil*): Are religious books also included ?

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: I don't think that is under consideration. The University Library will not duplicate the books in the Public Library.

President: The Pro-Vice-Chancellor is also aware that there is a very good religious library in the City.

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: Yes Sir. A provision has been made for a lump sum contribution of Rs 10,000 for next year for organising a University Library particularly for post-graduate research students. Mr. Godavarma Raja referred to the question of educational re-organisation. You, Sir, in your speech before the joint session of the Legislature, very rightly pointed out that educational re-organisation is of the utmost importance in all our plans for post-war reconstruction, and in accordance with that idea I may inform the House on behalf of the

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Government that it is proposed to set up a large and representative committee to go into this question and the appointment of the committee will be announced shortly.

Mr. Kuruvilla referred to September examinations. Well, Sir, it is the intention of the University that its high standards, should be maintained. Experience, shows that September examinations lead inevitably, though imperceptibly, to the lowering of standards. I must say I am unable to follow Mr. Kuruvilla's argument about the September candidate being superior to the March candidate.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Is it not one year and 8 months?

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: As regards Sahithya Visharada examination, it is still in an experimental stage. It was started only last year. A higher standard for admission to this examination was found to be necessary, and that is why we have prescribed the Malayalam Higher as the minimum qualification for candidates who desire to appear for this examination.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Should not exemption be granted in deserving cases?

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: Exemptions are being granted in deserving cases. Mr. Narayana Ayyar has referred to the Magnetic Survey. I am very glad to inform him that the matter has been taken up by the University very earnestly, and the work has been commenced by a very capable research student. It is, however, too soon yet to say anything definite about this, and as soon as we are able to get some substantive results, further provision will be made for the work.

I am very thankful, Sir, to the honourable member, Mr. Kittan, for having given me a hint to ask for as much money as the University might require, and I thank you, Sir, for indicating....

President: There are no implications! (*Laughter*). What you ask will be given. I have only said that what has been asked has been given.

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: I hope, Sir, that when the University comes to the Government with a demand for a larger grant, the fact that this House is fully sympathetic towards our claim will influence the Government.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I think the Vice-Chancellor will also press the claims with the Government.

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: I hope so.

President: When one lawyer, taxed with a judgment which had been delivered, said: "I would not deliver such a judgment if I were a Judge. I am surprised to see how he could have risen to

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the position of a High Court Judge." It was a lawyer who expressed so. So, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor might put forward a claim and the Dewan might keep it down.

Rajyasevapravina C. V. Chandrasekharan: Mr. Kittan said that the Research Department has not done anything except in respect of shark liver oil. A good deal has been done this year as regards prawn fisheries.

Now, with regard to the lexicon, of which Mr. Kesavan spoke, the idea is that the Madras University, the Travancore University and the Cochin Government will co-operate in this matter. As a preparation for this lexicon, the Department of Publications has now published glossaries on various subjects, such as mathematics, biology, and physics, and glossaries with regard to other subjects are now under preparation.

As regards deep sea fishing, that is a difficult question. Expert opinion is that no deep sea fishing can be successful without trawlers. Trawlers are practically impossible to get at present, and further deep sea fishing should not be started without elaborate investigation of various complicated factors, and experts are definitely of opinion that deep sea fishing is out of the question at least for the present.

As regards the separation of fisheries from the University, it is a matter which is going to be considered at a conference between the representatives of the University and representatives of the Government. There is much to be said on both sides. The Fisheries Department is necessary for the research side of the University, and the research side is of importance to the administrative side of the Fisheries Department.

President: Mr. Director.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: The honourable member may be allowed a few more minutes so that we may be able to know what the position of the Department is with regard to the suggestion made. He has only a few minutes.

President: If the honourable house has no objection, I will give the Director 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Sir, the honourable House has covered a wide field and raised many interesting and useful points for discussion. I am afraid I cannot go into all of them.

President: I would suggest to the honourable member to concentrate on two or three matters of great importance.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: The most important question that has been raised is the pitiable condition of the aided school teachers, pitiable because they are unable to secure any assistance from the Managers. What Mr. Kuruvilla spoke points to the fact that the

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teachers should be looked upon as separate from the Managers with special interests of their own. If that is to be done, it would mean that the managers may be dispensed with. So, the present difficulty will continue unless a new system is evolved. Probably a solution which was formulated sometime back, that the burden of the management of primary education in the State should be taken over by the State may have to be resorted to. Sir, objection has been raised against insisting on a minimum strength of students in classes for qualifying teachers for getting aid. The idea is that at least 30 pupils should attend on an average every month in each class for eligibility for grant. Mr Kuruvilla would say that it is not the duty of the teacher to find the pupils but it is the manager that should do it. The manager would say that it is the business of the teachers and the parents. The Department is of the view, and I think it is correct, that it is the duty of the parents and teachers to persuade the pupils to go to school.

The question might be raised whether a little compulsion should not go alongside with this particular development, and my honourable friend, Mr. Thampi wanted me to get rid of the fetish of free education. I am not partial to free education at all. My question is only that free education should not be given up if compulsory primary education is the aim. Now the question for us to consider is whether compulsion is possible at this stage. Compulsion will be necessary sooner or later, sooner than later, if we insist on a minimum attendance in classes. Before any fundamental change is effected in the present scheme or a reorganisation of education effected in the State, I would plead for a mild form of compulsion, without any penalty being attached to the parents and any disability to the teacher. I think that the large number of schools now existing in the State would justify such a measure. Nobody need quarrel with the Department for insisting on a minimum strength of attendance in classes. I would like the managements as well as people interested in private schools to co-operate with the Department in securing persuasion and mild compulsion with this view wherever necessary. Otherwise the ideal pointed out in the Statham Committee Report—what is called economically fitted schools cannot be attained. A certain number of pupils have to be taught for the money paid. In the Departmenal schools the minimum is more than 50. In private schools, having regard to the low salary the teachers get, we insist only on a minimum of 30.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Is the Director aware that the public do not thank the Department for allowing 40 or 50 students in a class in Departmental schools?

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Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Certainly I am aware of it and I am prepared to reduce it. But it is a question of accommodation, equipment and more teachers. We are prepared to remedy it as far as the resources at our disposal permit. But Government have also to improve the condition of the aided school teachers. As I said, there must be a new provision for dealing directly with the teachers and the parents. There again the question is whether the managers are willing to surrender their control over the teachers. When we look at the question from a business man's point of view, it is the manager that selects and appoints the teachers and they are liable to be suspended or dismissed at the will and pleasure of the manager. The Department will have to deal directly with the teachers independently of the managers. But at present we cannot do that. So, the managers must be a willing party to this new arrangement, and the question is whether it will be possible for the manager to be brought into the fold and made to work things as we want him to do, without his being paid something. So the question to consider is whether it will be possible for the Government to give the teacher an adequate pay which would be sufficient for his economic needs, to pay the manager some bribe so that he might agree to this new arrangement and find the means for running the schools on satisfactory lines. I cannot think any thing short of doing away with the manager to make this plan work. For the present, Government have come to the decision to make arrangements wherever possible, to give the primary school teacher the Rs. 8 grant plus Rs. 4, provided the manager would pay Government Rs. 2 per teacher as an advance contribution. Three conditions appear to be necessary. The details have not been worked out. Firstly, the manager should agree that the Government might pay the teacher direct. Secondly, the manager should pay Government at the rate of Rs 2 per teacher as a recognition of his liability and responsibility for the teacher that he appointed. Thirdly, the payment arrangements have to be made to make direct to the teacher. In addition to the present grant, Government will contribute a sum equal to that paid by the management. So, if the management is prepared to pay Rs. 2 there would be the possibility of every primary class teacher getting Rs. 12 when arrangements are completed. But these Rs. 12 without the deduction of even a pie should go direct to the teacher. It is just possible that some Managers may take money from the teachers as advance or they may get back the money from them later on. These are matters which are quite possible about which Government can do very little. This solution should remove the worry of grant-in-aid school teachers.

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It was said that something was done in Cochin and British India, but from the information available in my office, I find that the position here is not materially different from what is obtaining there. In Cochin half the salary of the primary school teachers is contributed by the Government. In Madras, the maximum amount of grant at the moment is Rs. 136 per year for a trained teacher and Rs. 108 for an untrained elementary teacher. So we are not behind them in the rate of grants allowed. No doubt, there has been improvement in those places, because the managers were ready to co-operate with the Government and contribute something towards enhancing the grant given.

It has been said that the managers are doing a great social service. I have no quarrel with them. But the Department is also doing a great service to the managers by allowing them to establish schools and run them in different localities without competition from others and without any man setting up rival agencies. My honourable friend, Mr. Tampi, has pointed out that the managers who are at present conducting schools might have received considerable local support, help and contribution when the schools were started. The records which come to my notice show that of those schools, which were started by public contributions to begin with, subsequently become a one man's or a family or a committee show. I do admit that there are good managers who have invested a good sum of money for the construction of buildings, continuous provision of equipment and other things. I am glad to say that the honourable member Mr. Easwara Pillai is one of them. As a result of their initial investment and enthusiasm for social work they will, within a few years, be in possession of a sufficient acreage with very good buildings, influence, patronage and following. They deserve it. I have nothing to say against it. But to say that they are losers is not always true. From the records I have with me I shall quote one or two instances. Here is an English Middle school without excessive strength with an income of Rs. 2,600 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,672 leaving a balance of nearly Rs. 1,000 per annum to the Manager.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Which is that school?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon : Should I say the name? It is one Manickamangalam English School. There is another school, where there is no profit, the St. Aloysius High School, Quilon. The income and expenditure are almost equal and there was no occasion for any maintenance grant, the income being Rs. 13,689 and the expenditure Rs. 13,744. Mr. Kuruvilla's complaint is that we are not giving large amounts as grants to private English Schools. Many High Schools and Middle schools have no call to be assisted by

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[Mr. A. Gopala Menon]

grants. The fact is that except in the case of new schools which have been started mainly through local demand, most of the old schools are self- supporting and they not only pay their way but even leave the management some substantial balance ; because in applications for grant I find that in the case of some big schools of the type something like Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 shown as repayment of advances received. These advances are fictitious. There are no proper accounts. When we call for previous records, they are not forthcoming. Records show that many schools are self-supporting and there is no need for giving them grants. On the other hand they have no provision for enhancing the pay of their teachers ; in some cases there is slight decrease in their pay. The Department is not hard on the management ; but it tries its best to improve the lot of the teachers under their control.

Something has been said about the position of Sanskrit education. I grant that Sanskrit education is a very important branch of education. But at the same time it is not the most important. The enthusiasm for Sanskrit study is purely artificial and what little interest is taken today is as a result of its being put into line with the English and Malayalam Middle schools in the State. Of course, I can understand Sanskrit culture being propagated through schools set up purely for Sanskrit education as it ought to be. But from my experience and the representations I have received and from deputations that have waited upon the Head of the Administration, it has been quite clear that nothing of that sort is being done in our Sanskrit schools. A time may come when these schools may become eligible for aid just as Malayalam and Tamil schools. There is nothing to prevent Sanskrit studies from coming up. Permission is given wherever there is scope for their development.

President : The time for the Demand having expired the question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 27,000 under Demand XVIII—Education—Government Grant to the Travancore University and 49,30,106 under Demand XIX—Education excluding Grant to the Travancore University.

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I propose that grants XX, XXI and XXIII may be put together.

President : I hope that honourable members will realise that, as far as posssible, we should work up our business so as to be able to finish the voting of demands for grants by 3·30 or 4 P. M. at the latest.

The proposal is that Demands XX to XXIII be put together.

The motion was put and carried.

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